FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LEBANESE PROGRESSIVE SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU222023Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Dec 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Fatherland Front National Council, a delegation of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party led by its chairman, Walid Junblatt, has arrived in Bulgaria. This afternoon talks began in Sofia between a Fatherland Front delegation led by Pencho Kubadinski and the delegation of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski acquainted the guests with the structure of the Fatherland Front and with the tasks which this largest public and political body is resolving for the successful development of the socialist society in Bulgaria. He said that the People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the struggle of the Arab peoples against the Israeli aggression and emphasized that a (?stable peace) in the Middle East can be achieved only if the right to self-determination by the Arab people of Palestine be recognized without any compromises.

On his part, Walid Junblatt set forth the stand of the party led by him on problems of Lebanon and of the Middle East. He emphasized that one of its goals was to consolidate its ties with the socialist countries and with all progressive forces in the world.

The two delegations discussed the possibilities for deepening the cooperation between the Fatherland Front and the Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party.

Delegation Meets Bonev, Mishev

AU261458Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 26 Dec 78 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party led by Walid Junblatt, chairman of the party, had a meeting today with Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly and member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat, and Misho Mishev, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat. In the course of the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, Walid Junblatt stressed that it is necessary to study the experience of the socialist countries, because their system of government secures the participation of the entire people in the state's legislative and political activity.

Zhivkov Receives Junblatt

AU262218Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 26 Dec 78 AU

[Excerpt] Sofia, 26 Dec, BTA--The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council chairman, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today received the chairman of the Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party, Mr Walid Junblatt, who is here as leader of a delegation of his party.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES 'FRONTRANKERS CLUB' MEMBERS 26 DEC

AU262216Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Dec 78 AU

[Summary] "Today at the Party House Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received the chairmen of the frontrankers clubs." The chairmen, representing 2,000 Sofia frontrankers, organized in 14 district and branch clubs, handed Comrade Zhivkov pledges for new production successes.

"With warm and cordial words Comrade Todor Zhivkov thanked them for the successes and pledges for new achievements. He evaluated highly the patriotism of the frantrankers who are strugglingfor plan implementation in all indexes and conveying their experience to others." Comrade Zhivkov stressed the willingness of the frantrankers to convey their experience to all other workers. "He expressed the BCP Central Committee confidence that the frontrankers' example will be followed throughout the country and will insure a worthy finish of the Seventh 5-Year Plan."

MINISTER OF JUSTICE RETURNS FROM MOSCOW 22 DEC

AU221316Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 22 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice, has returned from Moscow. She had participated in the work of the permanent conference on the cooperation agreement between the USSR and Bulgarian Ministries of Justice. During the session a working plan on cooperation in 1979 was signed between the two ministries.

PARTY DAILY DISCUSSES PEKING-SUPPORTED KAMPUCHEAN REGIME

AU221820Y Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 22 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 22 Dec, BTA--Prompted by the events in Kampuchea, news analyst Nikolai Lulchev comments in RABOTNICHESKO DELO today on the reactionary nature of the Phnom Penh faction which, supported by Peking, dragged Kampuchea into war with Socialist Vietnam.

The author states that the Peking-supported reactionary Pol Pot- Ieng Sary group has turned this country, famous for its ancient and high civilization, into a huge concentrations camp. The pro-Maoist top-crust in Phnom Penh cruelly terrorizes the entire population. According to Mr Lulchev the country of industrious Khmer Rouge is now a state of barrack socialism, in which rivers of blood flow and a genocide against its own people is performed.

The RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out: "The Phnom Penh regime has long ago taken the road of treachery to the Kampuchean Revolution, to the people's interests, to the solidarity and friendship which have closely linked the Kampuchean and Vietnamese people in the hard struggle against imperialism. Pol Pot ordered an invasion into Vietnam on April 30, 1977 in order to undermine the peaceful construction and development of Socialist Republic of Vietnam. These crimes at the same time aim at disguising the bloodstained terror against the Kampuchean people, so that the expansionist plans of the Peking rulers can be materialized".

In conclusion the commentator stresses that the establishment of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation will give a fresh impetus to the selfless struggle against the Phnom Penh regime, for translating into life of the ideals of the Kampuchean revolution.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY COMMISSIONS MARK UN HUMAN RIGHTS ANNIVERSARY

AU251945Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 25 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 25 Dec, BTA--Today, the standing foreign policy commission and the legislative commission with the National Assembly had a session to mark the 30th anniversary of the Human Rights Declaration adopted by the UN General Assembly.

In his speech at the session, Mr Milko Tarabanov, first deputy chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group, said that the adoption of that declaration was a major contribution to the implementation of the aims laid down in the UN Charter. A number of the declaration principles were expanded and drafted as documents of the United Nations and other international organizations and were also laid down in a number of bilateral agreements and in the UN human rights pacts.

It was noted in the statements of the deputies to the National Assembly that long before the adoption of the general human rights declaration, the principles laid down in it were a reality in the first socialist state. The Great October Socialist Revolution heralded the advent of a new era in mankind's progress--the era on abolition of the exploitation of man by man. Today human freedoms and rights are not only declared but also guaranteed in the countries of real socialism. The care for human rights lies deep in the very core of the socialist society. The declaration has its impact also on the peoples fighting against capitalism, colonial and racial oppression. The two commissions of the National Assembly expressed the conviction that the 30th anniversary of the general human rights declaration was bound to provide a fresh impetus to the efforts at implementing the noble aims it contains.

LANDSLIDE IN MIKHAYLOVGRAD OKRUG REPORTED 24 DEC

AU242056Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 24 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Because of a landslide in (Orbeyo) Village, Mikhaylovgrad Okrug, more than 100 public and private buildings were damaged yesterday. (?The road) is completely destroyed. There are no human casualties. The BCP okrug committee and okrug people's council, with the participation of army units which arrived immediately, took urgent measures to evacuate the people and save property and domestic animals.

A government committee led by Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today visited the disaster area and marked additional measures for accelerating the saving and repairing work. The people affected have been accommodated in suitable apartments, and normal conditions have been created.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH USSR--Sofia, 17 Dec, (BTA)--Bulgaro-Soviet links in agriculture in 1981-1985 period will be enriched with new elements. Under the protocol for cooperation signed between the Bulgarian Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Soviet State Committee for Ensuring Technical Equipment to Agriculture, the two countries will continue the joint testing of farm machinery and their close cooperation in its repairing. Great attention is paid also to the improvement of the machines and equipment for the new livestocks farms which are under construction. So far the Soviet Union has been the principal supplier of tractors and other kinds of farm machinery to Bulgaria. In future the share of Soviet farm machinery for the needs of the agro-industrial complexes will continue to increase. At the same time Bulgaria also supplies Soviet agriculture with considerable amounts of tractors and other types of farm machinery. Within the framework of mutual specialization the Soviet plants will ensure heavy tractors and modern grain harvesters, while the Bulgarian enterprises will turn out vinyard and garden tractors, grape pickers and other machines for the mechanization of the cultivation of perennial crops. There is a similar distribution also in the manufacture of machines for livestock farms. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 17 Dec 78 AU]

RABOTNICHESKO DELO INTERVIEWS BILAK

AU2018402 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Dec 78 p 6 AU

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO interview with Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and leader of the CPCZ delegation to the Sofia international theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress" held from 12 to 15 December 1978]

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the CPCZ Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was the leader of the CPCZ delegation to the international theoretical conference: "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress". He was kind enough to answer a few questions, at the request of a representative of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial board:

Question: The development of socialism undoubtedly is the greatest achievement of social progress. Would you be kind enough to tell us something about the CPCZ social policy at the present state of development?

Answer: Everyday life in the CSSR, the ordinary daily life of the Czechoslovak people, is the most eloquent description of the CPCZ's social policy. Many Bulgarians, who have visited our country, have had the opportunity to closely become acquainted with it. Under capitalism our country was, generally speaking, among the developed states but there were regions which were lagging far behind. For example, in Slovakia, where many people could not earn their living, they were forced to emigrate to America, Australia and Canada. Today the Czechoslovak living standard has reached an unprecedented level--as regards the consumption of food stuffs and industrial goods we are outstripping many capitalist states. However, this is not the prosperity of a small group at the expense of others. The development of both Slovakia and the Czech lands is parallel and coordinated in all important sectors of the national economy, such as agriculture, industry, social security, construction, education, science and arts.

Of course, the basic fact is that people today are the rulers of their own country. The direct participation of the working people in shaping the political line, in solving economic, social and cultural questions, in the leadership of society and state, concentrates the strength of millions of people and greatly multiplies our achievements. Our people have convincingly proved that only their own creative and productive energies are the main sources of socialist prosperity.

The greatest achievement in the last 10 years is marked by our successes following the 14th CPCZ Congress. The decisions of our 15th congress mainly emphasize increasing labor efficiency, the investments and an even more intensified development of socialist democracy, culture, education and science.

Question: Comrade Bilak, in its practical work how is the CPCZ coordinating the tasks of the construction of a developed socialist society with its international tasks?

Answer: The CPCZ has developed as an essential part of the international communist family. Our party's program is aimed at mobilizing the working people in the struggle for the social liberation of man. Our party could never have succeeded by itself without the international assistance of the other revolutionary and progressive forces and without the constant application of the immortal ideas of the Great Socialist October Revolution. This demanded a constant coordination of the national interests with international ones, of the Czechoslovak revolutionary traditions with respect for all progressive achievements of other peoples. This is the basis of CPCZ policy, a basis, confirmed by historical experience, a basis of permanent value.

We consider the building of a developed socialist society in the CSSR above all as an indivisible link of the socialist community. The close, fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union, with the People's Republic of Bulgaria and with the other socialist states, the successful implementation of the comprehensive CEMA program of the socialist economic integration, the close coordination of our foreign policy, joint defense within the framework of the Warsaw Pact--these are the basic prerequisites for a successful implementation of our economic and social development, generally speaking, and for the consolidation of the international prestige and independence of our country. International cooperation, in the true sense of the word, increases our strength and opportunities.

A close link also exists between the tasks of our society's construction and revolutionary struggle of the communist and workers parties and national liberation forces. The successful building of a developed socialist society provides the national liberation movement with strong arguments in its struggle. It shows these peoples that socialism is capable of resolving the basic problems of their lives, as well as of insuring bread, employment, democracy and freedom for the people. The CSSR people are manifesting full and active solidarity with the working class and working people in the capitalist countries and with all those who are fighting against imperialism, the monopolies, racism, neocolonialism and apartheid.

The tasks of our society's further development are indissolubly linked with the struggle for peace, for the alleviation of tension and for disarmament. We are fully aware of the fact that without gigantic efforts and without tangible results of the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy we could not even dream about the present comprehensive development of our society. Along with this awareness, the CSSR people are convinced that their conscious efforts in implementing the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress are the most efficient guarantees, so that the prospects of the future worldwide development may become the prospects of a future of peace, security, cooperation and social progress.

Question: What is your opinion of the significance of the international theoretical conference on the subject: "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress".

Answer: The conference very eloquently proved how necessary it is for communists to meet and discuss the vitally important problems of mankind, problems which mankind is solving and overcoming. This is in conformity with the role of the international communist movement. The conference also showed the tremendous prestige of the CPSU and socialist states. Real socialism--as, for example, was pointed out by Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, and by several other highranking representatives of the international communist movement--is a support of the anti-imperialist struggle in all continents, a support of the struggle for peace, progress and happiness of mankind.

Our enemies are well aware of the necessity of joint actions. Despite the profound internal contradictions existing among them, the imperialists are trying to coordinate the military, economic, diplomatic, and ideological actions directed against the worldwide revolutionary forces. The rightwing social democrats are also trying to take joint steps on topical problems. Different elements, such as American imperialism, Maoism, Zionism, the rightwing revisionists, the anarchists and others are joining forces in a struggle against real socialism, against the communist parties and against the national liberation movements. This is why, it is necessary to unify the stands of the communist parties, whose leading role in the worldwide revolutionary process is a permanent and increasingly significant factor..

The CPCZ delegation considers the conference as a positive and important contribution to the further development of the Marxist-Leninist theory, to the consolidation of the international proletarian solidarity in the common struggle for world peace and for detente, for democracy, freedom and for the people's independence, as well as for further revolutionary changes in the world.

JOINT BULGARIAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION DISCUSSED

AU2016190Y Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 19 Dec 78 p 5 AU

[M. Bohacova article: "Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] The CSSR's economic integration with the People's Republic of Bulgaria is already regulated by more than 20 agreements and treaties on specialization and cooperation in various branches, of which 16 are oriented toward engineering. In the current 5-year plan, Bulgaria participates in specialization of the production of rear shafts for Skoda-Madara trucks, of electric cars, electric derrick cars, metal-working and agricultural machines with spare parts, machinery for the food industry and computers and organization [organizacni] technology. We are expanding and coordinating capital investment in the chemical industry. The goods exchange between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia has increased from R4.5 million in the prewar period to R420 million.

LENART, COLOTKA RECEIVE VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR

LD22130 4Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received Nguyen Tien Thong, ambassador of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, in Bratislava today. The Vietnamese ambassador also paid a friendly visit to Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

In a cordial discussion the two statesmen conveyed to the Vietnamese diplomat the profound respect and admiration of our people for the heroic Vietnamese people and their constructive endeavors in eliminating the effects of war and in building socialism. They assured him of lasting support by the Czechoslovak people for the fraternal Vietnamese people on their road to socialism.

EUROCOMMUNISM, REVISIONISM OF THE 70's OUTLINED

AU1913300Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Dec 78 p 4 AU

[Article by Ladislav Hrzal: "Old-New Revisionism"]

[Text] THE HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS MOVEMENT CONVINCES US THAT THE REALIZATION OF THE WORKING CLASS' HISTORIC ROLE HAS NEVER AVOIDED THE STRUGGLE AGAINST BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGY, REVISIONISM AND ANTICOMMUNISM. THIS ALSO APPLIES TO THE CONTEMPORARY PERIOD, IN WHICH THE POSITIONS OF SOCIALISM ARE BEING CONSOLIDATED AND EXPANDED AND WHEN SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES ARE TAKING PLACE. TODAY THE INTERNATIONAL BOURGEOISIE MAKES USE OF ALL POSSIBILITIES TO EXERT REINFORCED IDEOLOGICAL PRESSURE ON WORLD PROGRESSIVE FORCES, THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AND THE SOVIET UNION IN PARTICULAR AND ON THE COMMUNIST PARTIES IN THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES: IT IS TRYING TO DRIVE A WEDGE BETWEEN THEM AND WEAKEN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT.

It is, therefore, no accident that the attacks by bourgeois ideologues primarily focus on Leninism. Leninism is the Marxism of the contemporary era, a creative development of Marx' and Engels' thoughts under new conditions, at a time when Marxism is not merely a theory but also a reality. [paragraph continues]

If the bourgeois ideologues were afraid of Marxism as a theory and mobilized, at the time of the communist manifesto, all and sundry to the struggle against it, they became even more aware of the danger threatening them from Soviet Russia where Marxism began to be implemented after the Great October Socialist Revolution. This is why their attacks have always been directed especially against the Soviet Union, the first country of socialism, why they spare neither strength nor means, buy traitors and deserters, why each "dissident" is of such great value to them and why they welcome "Eurocommunism" as their helper in sullying socialism. THIS WHY V.I. LENIN WHO, AFTER ALL, NOT ONLY SHOWED IN MATERIALISM AND EMPIRIOCRITICISM HOW TO PROCEED IN THE MOST EFFECTIVE CRITICISM OF BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGY BUT ALSO DEFINED THE SOURCES, ESSENCE AND FORMS OF THE MANIFESTATION OF REVISIONISM AND EXPOSED ITS CLASS AND SOCIOLOGICAL ROOTS, IS SO INCONVENIENT TO THEM.

The philosophical and sociopolitical concepts of revisionism, both old and new, represent an eclectic mixture of various philosophic systems and political concepts of the liberal bourgeoisie. "Eurocommunists" also derive their weapons from the ideologues of "democratic socialism" so that it is not surprising when B. Kreisky claims--when asked for his judgement on "Eurocommunists"--that is, in fact, does not exist because if "Eurocommunism" were consistently guided by what they are writing about they would inevitably change and cease to be communist parties. When asked by SPIEGEL editors (SPIEGEL No 11/1977) what the communists have to do to make Kreisky believe them, if their statement that "the dictatorship of the proletariat is no longer our goal. We are not the executors of the orders of the former mother party in the Soviet Union" is not enough for him, Kreisky answered: "If everything they are saying is true they ceased to be communist parties long ago...if the communists really want to become reliable democrats they would have to throw more than the dictatorship of the proletariat overboard. ..the communists would become social democrats with some revolutionary rhetorics."

Expression of Bourgeois Politics and Ideology

Revisionism, past and contemporary, has parted with materialist dialectics and historical materialism and forms an ideological unity with liberalism, metaphysics and idealism. All this leads logically to reformist practice that does not show the workers class the path forward, to overcoming capitalism, but knocks it backward from the positions it has already gained. V.I. LENIN DEMONSTRATED THAT REVISIONISM IS IN ITS ESSENCE AN EXPRESSION OF BOURGEOIS POLITICS AND BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGY IN THE PROLETARIAN PARTY AND IN THE ENTIRE WORKERS MOVEMENT. The theoretical-methodological problems of the struggle against revisionism, elaborated by V.I. Lenin on the basis of generalizing the experiences of the working class and further developing the findings of K. Marx and E. Engels do not constitute just partial conclusions with limited validity but are internationally valid. Their veracity has been tested in the practical activity of the CPSU and other communist parties.

The CPSU's more than 60 years of experience in building a socialist society is inseparably linked with the struggle against various manifestations of bourgeois ideology, with exposing and creatively overcoming opportunism and revisionism both in theory and practice. Our party's experience also fully confirms the universal validity of the theoretical conclusions of the Leninist criticism of revisionism. Denying this fact that has been tested by history is the same as misinterpreting the truth or distorting history.

Our Path Is Correct

Revisionism of the seventies and "Eurocommunism" (it is a very vague term which, for this very reason, suits the goals of "Eurocommunists" and bourgeois ideologues who are its spiritual fathers) was evoked by the fundamental social transformations as pointed out by the 25th CPSU Congress and the congress of other communist and workers parties. The countries of the socialist community have entered a new stage of their development and are now concentrating on building an advanced socialist society, while the CPSU on creating the material-technical base of communism. Today communists and people of the socialist countries are solving problems that are without parallel in world history; they are not only new but we must learn their concrete solution from, above all, our own experience and successes, but also from errors.

Our society is constantly seeking better and more appropriate solutions to new problems. This process naturally cannot avoid errors, mistakes, seeking and--possibly--even occasional straying. IN SPITE OF ALL THESE OBJECTIVE DIFFICULTIES FOR THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH OF SOCIALIST SOCIETY AND IN SPITE OF SUBJECTIVE MISTAKES AND SHORTCOMINGS, WHICH NO HUMAN ACTIVITY CAN AVOID, THE RESULTS WHICH THE SOVIET UNION, OUR COUNTRY AND THE ENTIRE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND--FINALLY--THE COMMUNIST PARTIES FROM ALL AROUND THE WORLD HAVE ACHIEVED ARE CONVINCING PROOF THAT THE ROAD WE HAVE BEGUN TO TREAD IS CORRECT AND THAT IT YIELDS RESULTS THAT ARE BENEFICIAL TO ALL MANKIND.

The countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union and the communist and workers parties are successfully struggling for lasting peace in the world. For the first time, thanks to--above all--communists, a large part of the world has lived in peace for more than 30 years. The USSR and the countries of the socialist community are granting not only moral but also material assistance to all those who are fighting for a better, more just and democratic social order and are supporting the just struggle of formerly oppressed colonial and post-colonial nations.

This policy is a thorn in the side of all war-mongering forces. The bourgeoisie is aware that in many countries it has stopped playing its role, has been liquidated as a class and has lost all its positions. In other countries it must share power with the working class. This trend of development is becoming increasingly marked. The examples of liberated working people are like beacons which attract an increasing number of nations and countries to seek the paths of liberation from capitalism. JUST AS SEVERAL TIMES BEFORE IN HISTORY, THE BOURGEOISIE IS AGAIN STAKING ON A RIFT IN THE WORKERS AND COMMUNIST MOVEMENT, FABRICATING VARIOUS VERSIONS OF "NATIONAL COMMUNISM," "EUROCOMMUNISM" AND SO ON WHEN THE PREVIOUSLY APPLIED MEANS DO NOT YIELD THE EXPECTED RESULT. It is supporting nationalism, especially in newly liberated countries and heckles one nation against another, being faithful to its slogan "divide and rule." It spares no means when a rift in the communist movement is concerned, it very candidly supports modern revisionists and is even willing to accept their "socialism" "in national colors."

THE REVISIONISTS FALSIFY THE DIALECTICS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM UNDER NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS, ESPECIALLY BY REJECTING THE VALIDITY OF THE UNIVERSAL LAWS GOVERNING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, BY OVERESTIMATING WHAT IS INDIVIDUAL AND PARTICULAR, BY REJECTING LENINISM AS A "RUSSIAN PHENOMENON" AND BY DENYING THE ADVANTAGES OF REAL SOCIALISM OVER THE REACTIONARY SYSTEM OF STATE MONOPOLIST CAPITALISM as though there existed greater individual freedom, greater and deeper democracy for the working people and more human rights in bourgeois society.

They reject the experiences of the CPSU and the countries of the socialist community although it is indisputable that thanks to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and thanks to the foundation of the first socialist state in the world all countries that set on the road of building a socialist society had--just as those that will begin to build socialism later will have--an easier path. There is positive experience tested by practice and there are the lessons drawn from mistakes and shortcomings that the socialist countries exposed and which those who will only take the first step on the road can avoid. There is the constantly strengthening material base which does not permit the capitalists to economically or militarily oppress countries which decide to take the socialist road. WHEN WE SPEAK ABOUT EXPERIENCES, WE ARE CERTAINLY NOT CONCERNED WITH BLINDLY COPYING, IMITATING AND MECHANICALLY TRANSFERRING THE EXPERIENCES FROM ONE SOCIALIST COUNTRY TO ANOTHER. IF EXPERIENCE WAS TAKEN OVER IN SUCH A WAY--AND HISTORY HAS TAUGHT US ALSO THIS--IT WOULD BE AT VARIANCE WITH MARXISM-LENINISM.

Consequences of the Crisis of Capitalism

The general crisis of capitalism, accompanied by the sharpening of all conflicts, brings new features and substantial changes in the situation of the working class, its conditions and the tasks of its struggle. The internal differentiation of the working class is growing, reformist activity is being increased and the most reactionary forces of imperialism are stepping up their attacks against the working people, terrorism is spreading and neofascism is being revived once again. The military-industrial complex, which suffered a palpable defeat in Helsinki, is increasing its efforts to halt the relaxation of international tension, is trying to renew the cold war and does not hesitate to exploit the adventurous Maoist leaders, who have never made a secret of their war theories, for its goals. While the vanguard of the working movement, communists, respond to these attacks of the most reactionary imperialist forces by reinforcing revolutionary activity, revisionists--being faithful to their reformist activity--stand like physicians at the bed of dying capitalism and are trying in vain to find a medicine to save it. Even "Eurocommunism" which--as the bourgeoisie hopes--should break the unity of the communist movement, set the CPSU and the communist parties of some countries of Western Europe and the individual communist parties of the socialist countries against each other, will not be such a medicine. This is why the bourgeois information media around in quoting especially those voices of "Eurocommunists" which claim that the communist system existing in the USSR and in the countries of the Warsaw Pact does not correspond to socialism or that the Soviet Union is neither socialist nor a dictatorship of the working class, but the rule of one social stratum over the entire remaining part of the society. They refer to the opinions of Mlynar, Sik, Smrkovsky, Dubcek, Hejzlar, Pelikan and others who fought, just as the "Eurocommunists" do, for ideological independence and a breakaway "from Moscow".

Grist to the Revisionist Mill

The bourgeoisie makes no secret of its intentions with "Eurocomminists". The rightwing social democrats also refer especially to their rejection of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to their views on democracy, but they still demand the rejection of democratic centralism; some of them are then willing to reconsider the split of 1920. "Eurocommunism" is a parasite on the body of the revolutionary movement, especially through its attempts to solve--in a so-called creative manner--new problems and by "providing answers" to new questions of the contemporary social development, to those which Marxist-Leninist theory--as they claim--has always examined too little or insufficiently. Dogmatism, marking time and empty, mechanical reiterations of instructions really add grist to the revisionist mill, especially when they do not correspond to new historical conditions. [paragraph continues]

The revisionist pseudo solution of new problems can, for a certain period of time--as was, for instance, the case in our country in 1968--deceive a number of honest people and even part of the working class and communists themselves. THE 25TH CPSU CONGRESS AND OUR 15TH CONGRESS JUSTLY RECALLED THAT REITERATIONS OF OLD, OUTDATED DEFINITIONS AND THE INABILITY OR UNWILLINGNESS TO APPROACH NEW PROBLEMS IN A NEW WAY HARM THE CAUSE AND CREATE POSSIBILITIES FOR REVISIONIST DISTORTIONS OF MARXISM-LENINISM.

The Marxist-Leninist ideology directly demands concrete analysis and solutions of concrete problems not according to a scheme that is valid once and for all but on the basis of generalizing new facts, on the basis of a creative analysis which respects concrete specifics as regards locality and time while proceeding from the general laws governing the socialist revolution and the basic findings of Marxism-Leninism that have been tested in practice. CREATIVE APPROACH HAS NOTHING IN COMMON WITH A "REVISION" OF THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS OF MARXISM-LENINISM. ON THE CONTRARY: IT DEMANDS FULL RESPECT FOR THEM AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION. Both old and new revisionism proceed in the opposite direction: Instead of generalizing new social phenomena they emasculate from Marxism-Leninism--under the pretext of a creative development--what defines it and what is decisive in it: The leading role of the working class, dictatorship of the proletariat, inevitability of a socialist revolution, dialectical materialist and materialist understanding of history. It is generally known and recognized that the ways and means that are to be effective--the diverse levels of production forces, the economic conditions of the respective country, its history, the experience of the working class and the international context and conditions. The paths to socialism, the strategy and tactics of the communist parties in the most advanced capitalist countries will obviously be different from both the conditions under which the Russian revolutionary workers movement set out on the socialist path and from the conditions under which we began to build socialism in our country.

WHEN WE LOOK FOR WHAT IS CREATIVE IN "EUROCOMMUNISM", WE WILL FIND THAT SLANDERS OF THE SOVIET UNION, THE CSSR, THE CPSU, THE CPCZ AND OTHER COUNTRIES AND PARTIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY; REITERATIONS OF WHAT BERNSTEIN, KAUTSKY AND OTHER REVISIONISTS USED TO SAY ABOUT DEMOCRACY AND THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT AND UNCRITICAL, EPIGONIC HARPING ON SOME OF THE THESES OF "DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM" ARE DEPICTED AS BEING CREATIVE. Whom does it serve--the workers movement, the struggle for socialism? Is it perhaps possible to call anticommunist sallies, which the bourgeoisie is applauding, a comradely discussion? Certainly not! We do not understand the unity of the workers movement, not even as far as the unity of the communist parties is concerned, as given once and for all, as unchangable and abstract: It is always a unity that is grasped dialectically, a unity which is being created daily, in which the standpoints are unified while each party is responsible, above all, to its own workers movement for its activity, decisions, strategy and tactics. But the world is only one. The workers movement in the individual countries is not an isolated phenomenon, it has its international links and context and a common enemy: Imperialism, which is international. All this must lead communists of various countries and parties to solving all questions that are subject of controversies and disputes in a way that would assist the joint struggle against imperialism.

CPCZ REGIONAL SESSIONS ASSESS ECONOMIC RESULTS

AU201555 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 15 December on pages 1 and 2 carries a 2,600-word report on the sessions of the Central Bohemian, West Slovak, North Bohemian, Central Slovak, West Bohemian and South Moravian CPCZ and CPSL regional committees, and of the Prague and Bratislav municipal party committees, held throughout the CSSR on 14 December. The meetings assessed economic results achieved in the past years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

The RUDE PRAVO report says that the volume of industrial and agricultural production has increased in all regions and the same applies to labor productivity. However, there still exists a number of economic-production units, enterprises and plants that do not fulfill their plans evenly, exceed production costs and whose products lack quality and variety.

RUDE PRAVO says the report at the session of the Central Bohemian CPCZ regional committee was delivered by Secretary Vaclav Karas. It revealed that despite favorable overall results achieved, a number of shortcomings existed, among then the fact that 25 percent of the region's industrial enterprises were not fulfilling their plans. The report and the ensuing discussion showed that the region had sufficient reserves to fulfill next year's plan. This was also attested to by the results of all nine enterprises taking part in the complex experiment in asserting effectiveness and quality. The enterprises were achieving better results than the regional average.

Addressing the session of the Central Slovak regional party committee, Secretary Jan Cypov said in his report that 12 enterprises in the region were not fulfilling their plans, and that industrial production--as compared with 1978--was to increase by 7.7 percent in 1979. The following discussion revealed that despite difficulties the region had reserves, particularly in engineering, construction and some other branches. Criticized was the fact that some of the enterprises were deliberately postponing the solution of urgent problems until the end of the year and waited for the superior body to scale down their plans.

At the session of the North Bohemian regional party committee, Secretary Frantisek Skornicka said in his report that dynamic economic development in the region continued and that the majority of enterprises would fulfill, and some even exceed, their plans this year. With critical openness Skornicka's report pointed out the shortcomings and problems that must be dealt with next year. In this connection he said industrial enterprises were not making full use of their internal reserves or of the possibilities permitting to improve the production structure and its quality. The report further said that capital investment was North Bohemia's greatest problem, and noted that the upcoming party cards exchange must be used to mobilizing party forces, increasing the effectiveness of each basic party organizations's work and strengthening the party's ideological and action unity. The report delivered by Secretary Jaroslav Kansky at the session of the West Slovak regional party committee did not speak about successes alone; it also noted the shortcomings and problems retarding the region's development. The report mentioned an uneven fulfillment, and even nonfulfillment of tasks, a matter which resulted in far too many overtime hours. Speaking about the sphere of capital investment, Kansky said deadlines for putting new facilities in operation were not being kept and half of the work projects did not proceed as planned.

The session of the South Moravian regional party committee, which was attended by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno, noted among other things that although positive trends predominated in the region's development, there also existed weak spots, particularly in the sphere of scientific-technical progress, in comprehensive socialist rationalization, in socialist competition and in making use of shift work. The report at the session of the West Bohemian regional party session, devoted to industrial topics, was delivered by Frantisek Polak. Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, who also attended the session, spoke critically about some of the problems and shortcomings that must be resolved in the future. He criticized the low number of shifts worked, the considerable manpower fluctuation and the shortcomings connected with the use of working time. There were also shortcomings in processing raw materials, and energy was being wasted. Although material costs were being reduced, the process was slower than anticipated by the 5-year plan's directives. Jakes also spoke about the necessity to improve the products' quality and react more flexibly to the demands of foreign markets.

Antonin Kapek, leading secretary of the Prague municipal party committee and CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, opened the session of the Prague municipal party committee. The report was delivered by Secretary Jiri Pasek, who said, among other things, that it was pleasing to be able to say that the Prague industrial enterprises, which insure 18 percent of the allstate production, would--as a whole--fulfill their tasks by the end of the year but that it was impossible to ignore the fact that in the course of the year almost half of them did not fulfill all the state plan's indices. This negatively affected some of the national economy's sectors, the report said.

The Presidium report by the Bratislava municipal party committee on the main tasks of the national economy's development in Bratislava and environs in 1979 and on insuring the planned party cards exchange was delivered by Secretary Gejza Kovac. The report expressed appreciation of the activity and commitment of communists and the working people, but spoke critically about enterprises that have not been fulfilling planned tasks. The report also said in part that negative phenomena still persisted in some sectors, particularly in capital investment, a matter which had an unfavorable impact on resolving social priorities and on insuring housing construction in Bratislava.

FLOUR SHORTAGE IN CENTRAL, EAST SLOVAKIA REPORTED

AU201750 **[Editorial Report AU]** Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 18 December on pages 1, 2 carries a 900-word article by Jana Hachlincova, entitled "plentiful tables to the fragrance of needles", which deals with the preparations of the Slovak food industry for the Christmas holidays. The article reports, among other things, that "in the last days, especially in East and Central Slovakia, some panic-mongers 'saw to it' that the stores had no flour to sell." To improve the situation, the article continues, the mill workers will now also work on Saturdays.

WORKING HOURS SHIFT URGED TO HELP POWER DRAIN

AU201748Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "In the Interests of Decreasing Consumption During Peak Times"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--At the time of peak power consumption from 6 to 11 and from 17 to 21 hours, the power system load amounts to more than 11,000 megawatts, which is almost tolerable limits. At these times all our power resources are in operation and we even draw on the help of deliveries from abroad.

These extreme peak consumption moments in power supplies concern our power workers. One of the ways to solve this problem is to shift working hours outside the power consumption peak, in one-shift and two-shift operations. In cooperation with the regional and district energy commissions the workers of the concerned Czech energy works have made use of this possibility. On CSSR territory this represents a consumption reduction by 190 megawatts, which equals, for instance, the amount of electricity needed for every Prague household.

So far the best results have been achieved in the East Bohemian region, where they shifted the beginning of working time and reduced electric power consumption at peak time by 85.5 megawatts. This adjustment concerns all one-shift operations, administrative sectors, and communal enterprises and plants with two-shift operations, where the prerequisites for this have been created. The first to solve these problems comprehensively was the Nachod area, then the Trutnov and Rychnov nad Kneznou districts. Certain merit for the successful results is also due to the measures connected with the adjustments of the Czechoslovak automobile transport's timetables and of the operations of kindergartens, day nurseries and supply deliveries.

HONECKER GREETS PZPR'S GIEREK ON PARTY ANNIVERSARIES

AU201645Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Dec 78 p 1 AU

["SED Central Committee telegram on significant anniversaries: Militant Greetings to the Polish Fraternal Party"]

[Text] To the First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Comrade Edward Gierek

Dear Comrade Edward Gierek:

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PZPR and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Polish Communist Party; the SED Central Committee conveys cordial militant greetings and congratulations to the Central Committee and all members of the Polish fraternal party.

Both anniversaries are greatly significant for all the Polish people and the international communist movement.

With the establishment of the Polish Communist Party 1 year after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a party was founded that took up the difficult and sacrificing struggle against capitalists and estate owners in the reborn Polish state for a socialist Poland. The unification party congress of the Polish Workers Party and the Polish Socialist Party in 1948 created the Marxist-Leninist party under whose leadership the Polish people have established a flourishing, highly respected socialist state.

The close alliance between the SED and PZPR, which is based on Marxism-Leninism and deeply rooted traditions of common revolutionary struggle made it possible not only to overcome the burdensome heritage of the past but to establish a truly new, socialist relationship in bilateral relations. This alliance multiplies our strength in socialist construction, enriches the lives of our peoples and the struggle of the socialist community for securing peace in the world.

The SED Central Committee, on behalf of the GDR communists and entire people, wishes the Polish communists further great successes in implementing the decisions of the Seventh PZPR Congress on the road to creating the developed socialist society.

With communist greetings

E Honecker,

general secretary of the SED Central Committee

HAGER RECEIVES SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' DELEGATIONS

AU201624Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[ADN report from Berlin: "Exchange of Experiences of Fraternal Parties in Berlin: Kurt Hager Receives the Delegation Leaders for Talks"]

[Text] An international exchange of experiences on problems of Marxist-Leninist education work is taking place from 11 to 15 December at the invitation of the SED Central Committee in keeping with an agreement between the fraternal parties of socialist countries.

Participating in this meeting, which is taking place at the Kleinmachnow party school of the SED Central Committee, are representatives of the Central Committees of the BCP, the SED, the Cuban Communist Party, the MRP, the PZPR, the RCP, the CPSU, the CPCZ, and MSZMP and the Communist Party of Vietnam.

In their statements the representatives of the fraternal parties stressed that the fundamental transformations in the international power relationship in favor of socialism, significant gains by countries of the socialist community, the increased cultural and educational standards of their peoples, scientific-technical progress, the broad unfolding of socialist democracy, the comprehensive development of the working and living conditions, as well as the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism are also creating new starting positions, new effects and new requirements for the dissemination of Marxist-Leninist theory.

Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received the delegation leaders of the fraternal parties. At this meeting, which took place in a friendly and comradely atmosphere, Kurt Hager gave an account of the outcome of the ninth session of the SED Central Committee and the tasks resulting from this session for the SED's ideological work. Kurt Tiedke, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the Central Committee's Propaganda Department, participated in the meeting.

G.L. Smirnov, leader of the CPSU delegation, thanked the SED Central Committee for conducting the international exchange of experiences on behalf of the delegations of all fraternal parties.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS EXPRESSES THANKS FOR SOLIDARITY

AU2017027 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "South Africa's People Thankful for Solidarity With Its Struggle: Head of the Representation of the African National Congress [ANC] in the GDR: Cooperation Deepened"]

[Excerpt] Anthony le Clerc Mongalo, leader of the ANC representation of South Africa accredited in the GDR, has expressed gratitude for the firm solidarity of the GDR with the South African Peoples' struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid.

In an ADN interview on the 17th anniversary of the start of the South African liberation organizations' armed struggle, the representative underscored: "It is important for ANC, which has cultivated good relations with the GDR for many years at this stage of its struggle, that the friendly contacts and solidaristic cooperation are deepened with the opening of an ANC office in the GDR capital. The ANC and GDR stand in one and the same front in the struggle for national liberation against racism and apartheid in Africa's south."

Mongalo assessed the presence of representatives of the Namibian and Zimbabwe liberation organizations in the GDR as an effective demonstration of the affinity of the entire GDR people with all liberation strugglers.

No one can any longer ignore the international prestige of ANC, of SWAPO and of the Patriotic Front, Mongalo noted. In this context he denounced the attempts of the United States, Great Britain, the FRG and of other Western states to isolate the liberation movements from their natural allies, "from those who are rendering them genuine assistance and support--the socialist countries and all progressive world forces. The permanent maneuvers of the white minority regime in Pretoria and its imperialist backers to split ANC are meeting the resistance of our people."

DEPUTY MINISTER VISITS BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG

AU211352Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Dec 78 p 8 AU

[Text] Janos Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affiars, has visited Belgium and Luxembourg. He exchanged views on bilateral relations and international issues with Foreign Minister Director General Raoul Schoumaker and Ministerial Secretary Gen Charles Reichling respectively. Also, Janos Nagy was received by Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs Henri Simonet and Jean Hamilius, Luxembourg's secretary of state for foreign affairs.

BUDAPEST RADIO NOTES NEED TO LOWER ENERGY CONSUMPTION

LD262116Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Hungary's consumption of energy, which up until now has grown rapidly, must be slowed down next year. Officials at the National Energy Management Authority have said that there is a need for greater savings. No new power plants are to be opened next year, but in the following year we are to import 350 additional megawatts of electrical energy on the Vinnitsa-Albertirsa long-distance power line--completed this year--than the year before. On the friendship pipeline we will receive 8.5 million tons of crude oil. We will pay for 1 million tons of this in Western foreign exchange. Next year we will receive over 1.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas through the Orenburg pipeline. "All this will satisfy domestic requirements, but we must definitely have more savings in energy," officials at the National Energy Management Authority emphasized.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR--Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar and National Assembly Chairman Antal Apro have received Dorothy Jane Armstrong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Canada, at an introductory visit. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Dec 78 p 4 AU]

YUGOSLAV RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS DELEGATION--A delegation of the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Religious Communities led by Dr Aleksandar Fira, member of the Federal Government and president of the Federal Committee for Religious Communities, visited our country 11-14 December. The delegation had talks with Secretary of State Imre Miklos, chairman of the state office for church affairs. At their meeting, they briefed each other on aspects of church policy of joint interest. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 15 Dec 78 p 4 AU]

BERLIN COMMUNIST CONFERENCE--Within the framework of cooperation among the socialist countries' communist and workers parties, at the invitation of the SED Central Committee, an international exchange of experiences took place on aspects of Marxist-Leninist educational work between 11 and 15 December in the GDR. The Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Cuban, Polish, Hungarian, Mongolian, GDR, Romanian, Soviet and Vietnamese fraternal parties were represented at the meeting. The MSZMP delegation was led by Dr Gyula Mona, deputy head of the MSZMP Central Committee's Agitation and Propaganda Department. The participants in the conference were received by Kurt Hager, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 16 Dec 78 p 4 AU]

DEPUTY PREMIER KEPA ATTENDS KRAKOW VOIVODSHIP PLENUM

LD230032Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1908 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] A plenary session of the party voivodship committee today in Krakow discussed the modernization of the region's industry. The deliberations were attended by Jozef Kepa, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy premier. The meeting was chaired by Kazimierz Barcikowski, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Krakow party committee.

At the session it was stressed that one of the ways to achieve an economically effective development of Krakow's industry is to modernize it. This would permit the optimum use of Krakow's scientific achievements and industrial potential.

CPSU PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT DELEGATION VISITS

LD222342Y Warsaw PAP in English 2134 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Dec, PAP--A delegation of the CPSU CC Propaganda Department headed by the department's Chairman Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov stayed in Poland from December 19 to 23.

In the course of the meetings at the PUWP CC committee for ideological and educational work, press, radio and television and at the institute of the basic questions of Marxism-Leninism exchanged were views and information on ideological and propaganda work.

The sides exchanged experience on the activities of the two parties and ideological and propaganda institutions, which serve the implementation of social economic development plans, further consolidation of friendship and fraternity linking the two parties, countries and their peoples as well as internationalist education of societies, struggle for the progress of detente and counteracting ideological subversion.

The delegation was received by the alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau Jerzy Lukaszewicz.

JAROSZEWICZ PRESENTS PRIZES TO ENGINEERING INDUSTRY EMPLOYEES

LD221600Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] At a ceremony held today at the Council of Ministers offices in Warsaw, prizes from the chairman of the Council of Ministers were presented to engineering industry employees for outstanding merit in the organization, technical preparation, mastering and development of the production of modern (?lighting) equipment. A group of 19 employees of the department and of the (Polamp) (?lighting equipment) and electrical installation amalgamation received prizes from Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. Addressing the recipients the premier asked them to carry on their efforts and to search for even better technical, organizational and economic solutions which will make it possible to undertake production of a higher standard corresponding to growing public demand.

The ceremony was attended by Deputy Premiers Tadeusz Pyka and Kazimierz Secomski, and Aleksander Kopec and Adam Kowalik, ministers of the engineering industry and internal trade and services respectively.

OFFICIAL NOTES RISE IN PRICES FOLLOWING OPEC DECISION

LD261906Y Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 26 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Poland's foreign spendings will increase next year by 150-180 million dollars as a result of the rise in oil prices announced recently by the OPEC countries, Poland's First Deputy Minister for Chemical Industry Henryk Pruchniewicz told a PAP journalist. He said: On the average, we'll have to pay some 1.27 dollars per barrel of oil more, which means the price of that material will go up by [figure indistinct] dollars per ton.

Next year, OPEC countries will be suppling us with 20 percent of the total amount of oil we import. Thus, our oil expenditures will rise by an estimated 33 million dollars. However, we import a whole range of semi-finished products (?and) 10 percent on the average (which seems probable) (?we) will have to spend an additional 120-150 million dollars. This would bring a rise in the prices for all petrochemical products like petrol, oils, lubricants, and a whole range of energy-consuming goods like plastics, etc.

Vice Minister Pruchniewicz went on:

Obviously, Poland, too, exports various chemical products, which means we will also be receiving higher prices for them in her trade with other countries. Though this is going to partly cushion the negative effect of world oil price rises, we are going to face a positively unfavourable situation in view of the fact that our imports in this group of products exceed our exports.

In fact, 80 percent of the oil we are going to import next year, like before, will come from the Soviet Union and will be purchased at prices based on average world prices recorded over the past five years. Thus the present price rise is not going to affect our next year's import expenditure in this region of the world. After the year 1979, too, the prices of the oil we import from the Soviet Union will be lower than world prices in the field. (?In) view of all that, we have to put (special) stress on strict rationalization of the [words indistinct] and of all the products made of it. We'll also have to introduce more thrifty management of all the other energy sources (with special reference to coal) and electric power.

BRIEFS

JOINT HUNGARIAN COOPERATION--The eighth Warsaw session of the Polish-Hungarian committee for cultural and scientific cooperation discussed the implementation of the 5-year plan for cooperation in 1976-80, the cooperation between Polish and Hungarian universities and Polytechnical schools and the employment of Hungarian philologists in Poland and Polish philologists in Hungary. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Dec 78 p 2 AU]

CANADIAN TRADE CONSULTATIONS--The Polish-Canadian trade session in Ottawa reviewed mutual economic relations and noted with satisfaction the dynamic growth of mutual trade and further possibilities for increasing it. The session also defined the lines for further diversification of Polish exports to Canada and discussed issues of financing Canadian investment exports to Poland. The Polish delegation was led by Vice Minister R. Strzelecki. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Dec 78 p 2 AU]

CUBAN AMBASSADOR--Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, yesterday received at an audience at Belweder Palace Raul Fornell Delgado, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentairy of the Republic of Cuba, who presented his credentials. The ambassador was later received in a private audience by the chairman of the Council of State, which in a private audience by the chairman of the Council of State, which was attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Mairan Dobrosielski. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 21 Dec 78 LD]

CEAUSESCU TOURS BUCHAREST ENTERPRISES 26 DEC

AU2614347 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1117 GMT 26 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Dec, AGERPRES--On Tuesday morning, President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to Bucharest industrial enterprises. The Romanian head of state was accompanied by Ion Dinca, mayor general of the capital city, and by First Deputy Prime Ministers Gheorghe Oprea and Ilie Verdet.

This visit is a fresh and significant moment of the permanent and direct dialogue Nicolae Ceausescu has with those producing material and spiritual assets on essential questions of the country's economic and social activity, of raising the welfare of the working people. Having taken place in the week that concludes an intense and fruitful year in all domains of activity, this new working visit occasioned the examination of the achievements in the Romanian technique and a comprehensive analysis of the results recorded in 1978 by the visited enterprises--representative units of the machinebuilding and chemical industries--and by these branches of particular importance for the development of the Romanian eco omy. Examined was the way in which these workers' collectives have acted for attaining the priority objectives of the whole economy--the judicious administration of their means, the rational and most efficient use of the raw and auxiliary materials, the reduction of fuel and energy consumption, the stimulation of scientific and technical thinking, the increase and modernization of production, the passage to a new quality. Highlighted were the tasks incumbent on the respective industries in the future, the ways and measures meant to direct (?and) concentrate the creative energies and capabilities of the entire technical, material and human potential on one thing; the fulfillment and overfulfillment, both qualitatively and quantitatively, of the plan for 1979--decisive year of the 1976-1980 Five-Year Plan--being established. [as received]

The visit took place under the sign of the love and full confidence of the working people in the party, in its general secretary, of the resolve to implement the party policy.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF TANZANIAN ENVOY

AU2314307 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 23 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Dec, AGERPRES--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on December 23 Micholas Maro, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Tanzania to Romania. At the ceremony, the Romanian head of state stressed with satisfaction that good, mutually advantageous relations of friendship and collaboration have been established and develop, between Romania and Tanzania, and expressed the will of deepening and diversifying these relations.

President Ceausescu stressed that Romania backs multilaterally the national liberation movements of austral Africa, expresses her active solidarity with the national emancipation struggle of the peoples of Rhodesia and Namibia, resolutely condemns the aggressive actions of the racialist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia. Romania, the president further said, develops friendly and collaboration relations with the African states, firmly backs their fight for the defence and strengthening of the national independence, for their advance on the road of economic and social progress. Following with utmost attention the evolution of the situation on the African Continent, our country most resolutely declares for the settlement of all questions among the countries of Africa by way of peaceful negotiations among the countries concerned, by the Africans themselves, with banning any foreign immixture.

In his address on the occasion, the ambassador showed that the government and people of Tanzania wish the cordial relations existing at present between the two countries to be maintained and strengthened in all domains, and assessed highly the foreign policy promoted by Romania.

NICULESCU RECEIVED BY HUA KUO-FENG DURING PEKING STOPOVER

LD221756Y Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Peking, 22 Dec, TASS--Member of the Standing Bureau of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party CC, deputy premier of Romania P. Niculescu, stopped over here for a few days on his way from the KDPR. He was received by Hua Kuo-feng whom he presented with a message from the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, N. Ceausescu, the content of which has not been published.

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 15-22 DEC

AU231521Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0905 GMT 23 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Dec, AGERPRES--A delegation of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party of Syria, led by Umar as-Sahara, vice governor and secretary of the Homs county committee of the party, paid a visit of friendship to Romania over December 15-22 at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. During this period, the Syrian delegation had working meetings at the CC of the RCP, at the Ilfov County committee of the RCP, the Central Council of the UGSR [General Union of Trade Unions], the CC of the UCY, the Buzau Municipal Committee of the RCP and the Urzicenci town committee of the RCP. They also visited a series of social and economic units, cultural and historical establishments, as well as tourist spots of Bucharest, or Brasov, Ilfov and Buzau counties.

PROTOCOL WITH USSR ON DELIVERY OF GOODS SIGNED 26 DEC

LD262052Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 26 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 26 Dec, AGERPRES--On December 26, in Moscow, the intergovernmental protocol was signed on the mutual delivery of goods between Romania and the U.S.S.R. for 1979. According to the document, the volume of Romanian-Soviet exchange of goods in the next year is higher than in 1978 and goes higher than the provisions for 1979 of the long-term trade agreement. Romania will deliver metal-cutting machine tools, power engineering equipment, electric motors, power transformers and complete transformer stations, low (?wattage) electrotechnical apparata, equipment for oil drilling and for petrochemical industry, equipment for coking, telecommunications equipment, bearings, farming equipment, railways rolling stock, ships and ship equipment, pipes, chemical products, furniture and other products of the wood processing industry, fresh and canned fruits and vegetables, various sorts of wine, ready-made, knitwear, footwear and other products.

The Soviet Union will deliver machine-tools, forge-press equipment, mining and metallurgical equipment, lifting and transport equipment, installations for chemical and light industries, machinery for road construction, bucket-loader and measurement and control apparata, trucks and cars, ships and aviation equipment, natural gas, coking coal and coke, iron ore, pig iron and rolled steel apatite, chemical products, cotton, industrial consumer goods, other products.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG SIGNED

LD222242Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Dec, AGERPRES--The protocol of the third session of the Romanian-Belgian-Luxembourg joint commission of economic, industrial and technical cooperation was signed in Bucharest on December 22. The document stipulates measures for the further development of the economic relations and of the industrial, technical and scientific cooperation between the relevant companies of Romania, Belgium and Luxembourg.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON U.S.-PRC DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

AU252113Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 25 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Dec, AGERPRES--The establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the USA, SCINTEIA of December 24 writes in its weekly events section, is undoubtedly a particularly important event in the process of normalization of international relations, of removing the artificial barriers between nations, of rapprochement and strengthened cooperation for peace and international understanding. In this respect, the newspaper writes, attention focuses on the assertion of the principle according to which the normalization of the relations between the two countries is not directed against anybody, it aims only at the promotion of peace. Romania, the newspaper also writes, which has consistently militated for the normalization and the intensification of the relations among all states, irrespective of their social system, expresses its conviction that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries serves the interests of peaceful coexistence, detente, security and peace internationally.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON OPEC DECISION TO INCREASE OIL PRICES

AU252109Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 25 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Dec, AGERPRES--The decision adopted by the OPEC countries to considerably increase the current oil prices has produced anxiety everywhere in the world, SCINTEIA of December 24 notes in its weekly events section.

The newspaper assesses that this decision will affect to a certain extent all the states of the world, but especially the developing countries which are making great efforts to surmount backwardness, will hinder the implementation of their industrialization programmes of eradicating underdevelopment and building an uptodate economy. The measures adopted raise a series of acute problems to the developed countries alike. In conditions of persisting economic crisis, the rise in oil prices is conducive to more marked inflationist phenomena and disequilibriums in the balance of payments.

Under these circumstances, it is all the more necessary for all states to pay greater attention to a more economical use of raw materials, oil in particular, to take measures for diminishing the negative consequences of the current increase of prices, to spend more rationally their social funds. All the more so as in the present conditions, when the rise in oil prices is another burden to most of the peoples, there is a need for diminishing other expenditures, the military ones above all. It is obvious that to allot considerably growing funds for meeting the requirements of economic development, of progress and prosperity of each country and increase at the same time military expenditures means to subject the peoples to excessive difficulties, to raise insolvable problems to them.

Taking into account the great tasks of the economic and social construction, of the need to continually raise the people's standard of living, the RCP and the Romanian state concerns itself for maintaining military spending within reasonable limits. Romania considers it necessary that each state should approach the problem of military expenditures in a new spirit, intensifying the efforts to pass, as speedy as possible, the measures for stopping the arms race, for disarmament. The indissoluble link between a peace policy and the demands of economic and social development of all countries renders one more evident. [sentence as received]

The perturbations the world economy steadily undergoes, having deep-going repercussions on the peoples' efforts to build a better life, prove how imperative the need for building a new international economic order is, which should allow for the establishment of inter-state economic relations on new, equitable bases for the harmonious development of the whole mankind.

SCINTEIA: SOLIDARITY, UNITY AMONG CPS IS PARAMOUNT RCP INTEREST

AU221020Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 22 Dec 78 AU

["Strengthening Solidarity and Collaboration With Communist and Workers' Parties in the Fight for Social Progress, Detente, Disarmament and Peace" --AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Dec, AGEPRES--SCINTEIA carries in its December 22 issue a commentary running under the above headline, which reads:

Nowadays, mankind is faced with issues of cardinal importance for its very destinies--such as the removal of the dangers of resh wars, of a world conflagration that would have catastrophic consequences, the definitive abolition of the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy, of strength and dictate, the establishment of new, democratic international relations grounded on equality and mutual regard. The attainment of these big targets of contemporary world calls for energetic, concerted actions of the broadest popular masses, of the advanced socio-political forces in the world.

In this gigantic confrontation, the communist and workers' parties have responsibilities of utmost importance both as regards their growing role on an internal plane, in the mobilization of the working class, of the people's mass, of public opinion in the respective country, and internationally, in actuating and broad, intense bringing of the peoples in the world struggle for progress and peace. [sentence as received] To successfully fulfill this mission, an essential demand is the strengthening of their solidarity and the development of their collaboration in the struggle for the implementation of the fundamental, priority targets on which mankind's peace and progress depend.

In this respect, one of the cardinal issues of the world today is the disarmament issue--a vital cause of the whole of mankind. The continuation and intensification of the arms race jeopardize the very existence of tens and hundreds of millions of people on all meridians, are a heavy burden on the shoulders of all peoples, a brake in the way of socio-economic development of the states, a factor of deepening the phenomena of crisis world-wide. It is the communist parties that have the duty to overtly point to the danger of the policy of arming, to mobilize the peoples to raising their voice and show their will to see practical, concrete measures undertaken on cutting down arming and military budgets. Disarmament has always been a fundamental target on the fight banner of communists; at present, when the arms race generates unprecedented danger in the whole history of mankind, communists are more than ever called upon to be in the front ranks of the struggle for the building of a weapon-less and war-free world.

An essential role is incumbent on the communist parties in liquidating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order. Underdevelopment, the division of the world into rich and poor countries are a direct result of the long colonial domination, of the policy of the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist circles. The liquidation of underdevelopment, the building of the new order--a grand revolutionary target, direct continuation of the struggle internationally against imperialism and colonialism--provide a wide ground for united action, for common struggle of all communist and workers' parties, of the advanced social forces everywhere, in the economically advanced states included.

A major demand of international life is the intensification of the activity of the communist parties for the liquidation of the hotbeds of tension and conflict, the settlement of the litigious issues by political, negotiated means. This is a demand of lofty responsibility, bearing in mind that the persistence of these hotbeds can generate big conflicts with unforeseeable consequences for the life of the peoples.

A principal target for the attainment of which the communist and workers' parties are called upon to develop their collaboration is the achievement of European security. The communist parties, together with other progressive, democratic political forces, had an important role in mobilizing public opinion for the convening and successful unfolding of the all-European conference. The tasks incumbent today on the communist parties are the more stringent as after the Helsinki conference, as is known, the action for speeding up the materialization of the Final Act provisions as a unitary whole has not been firm enough. Bearing in mind that the largest armed forces keep being concentrated in Europe, and the military arsenals grow continually, it is a stringent demand that the communist parties should intensify their efforts for disengagement and disarmament on the continent, for the abolition of the military blocs, for the continuation of the process of building European security.

Communists proclaim it on good reason that peace and socialism are inseparable. Under the objective conditions of mankind being divided into states with differing social systems, the supreme imperative of safeguarding peace demands of the communist parties to point to the need for promoting peaceful coexistence as the only alternative to a world war, to intensify their struggle for the generalization and translation into life of the principles of equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, refraining from force and threat of force, secured right of each people to be full master of its destinies--the fruitful foundation of relations of understanding and collaboration among all states.

The burning questions of the world today can find judicious solutions only with the contribution of all world nations, through their active collaboration. The communist parties are therefore called upon to do everything in order to contribute to the democratization of international relations, for the actual participation of all states, irrespective of their size and potential, in the debate and settlement of the issues of direct concern to the peoples' interests--this reflecting the principles of equity which communists have always advocated.

In solving all these big issues of contemporary world it is imperiously necessary that the role of the peoples, of the popular masses should increase. They, that have always been the builders of history, can today more than ever before impose their will by vigorous, combative actions, by strengthening the common anti-imperialist front--which necessarily demands the development of the solidarity and collaboration of the communist and workers' parties in the concrete struggle for the settlement of the burning issues on which mankind's peace, detente and progress depend. It is only by strengthening continually their fighting solidarity that the communist and workers' parties will be able to rally around them the huge forces of contemporary world desirous of peace, freedom and progress.

As life demonstrates, the lasting foundation to the development of the collaboration and solidarity among the communist parties is the strict observance of the relations among them of the principles of scientific socialism. Setting out from this demand, as Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, "the Romanian Communist Party shows utmost attention to developing the relations of solidarity with all communist and workers' parties that have an essential role in the socio-political evolution of the world today, in the progressive transformation of society, in the world struggle for peace and progress. We lay at the foundation of our relations with the other parties the full observance of equality, of each party's autonomy, of its right to elaborate self-dependently its political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics, creatively applying the conception of dialectical and historical materialism to the concrete conditions it carries on activity in", These principles were strongly affirmed at the 1976 conference and were recorded in the final document adopted by the participants' consensus. Our party considers that the consistent promotion of these principles, the elimination of any tendency of violating them is the keystone of achieving a new-type unity, of enhancing the influence of the communist parties on world development.

As it is known, the communist and workers' parties carry through their activity in very much differing historical, economic, social, political and national conditions, specific the respective countries. Of course, this diversity can [word indistinct] generate differences as to the tasks and specific objectives of action, the activity forms and methods--this being also reflected in the emergence of differing opinions as to approaching and interpreting contemporary phenomena and processes. Our party sees this as something natural, a phenomenon actually reflecting the maturity of the parties, their capacity to self-dependently work out solutions of their own, adequate to their specific conditions. Therefore the emergence of differing opinions or considerations should not be dramatized, amplified or presented as a noxious phenomenon, and all the more so it must not affect inter-party relations, should not hinder the collaboration between them. On the contrary, this matter is necessary to be considered from a principled stand, in a comradely spirit, paying utmost importance to the unity factors, the fundamental common interests of the struggle for socialism and peace. In this regard, the Tenth and the Eleventh Congresses of the R.C.P, are known to have mandated the Central Committee of the party to do everything for the leaving behind of the divergencies in the international communist movement, not to go on the line of blaming and labelling other parties, to consistently act for unity.

Deeply attached to the cause of international solidarity, the Romanian Communist Party has friendship and cooperation relations with the great majority of communist and workers' parties the world over, this being a live illustration of the fact that grounded on the principles of full equality, mutual esteem and respect, the development is highly attainable of the unity and solidarity relations among all parties.

A decisive contribution to the wide, continuous development of the relations with the communist and workers' parties has been made by the meetings and talks of Nicolae Ceausescu with leaders of communist and workers' parties--particularly frequent in recent years. These contacts, ensuring the possibility for direct information, better party-to-party knowing each and every one's stand, has occasioned common conclusions to be singled out in some of the most important problems, proving to be a decisive factor in strengthening the unity and collaboration relations. The contacts and exchanges of experience were also intensified in various forms and at various levels, just as the participation of R.C.P. representatives in congresses and other manifestations arranged by the communist parties in numerous countries.

Within its international relations, the R.C.P. gives pride of place to intensifying and deepening the relations of friendship, collaboration and comradely mutual help with the communist and workers' parties in all the socialistcountries. At the same time the Romanian communists sympathetically and solidarily follow the activity of the communist parties in the non-socialist countries, the fight waged by some of these parties in most difficult conditions, manifest concrete support to their fight in various forms and on differing planes.

As the R.C.P. documents show, as Nicolae Ceausescu has always been stressing, the Romanian Communist Party is firmly resolved to do everything in the future too for continuously widening collaboration and strengthening solidarity with the communist parties in the socialist countries, with all communist and workers' parties, to do everything for contributing to the development of the international solidarity in the fight for the materialization of the vital aspirations of liberty and welfare of the peoples, for the cause of socialism and peace in the world to triumph.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN TRADE TALKS--Romanian Minister of Domestic Trade Janos Fazekas received Karoly Molnar, Hungarian deputy minister of internal trade, on 14 December, and discussed bilateral cooperation between the two ministries. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Dec 78 p 5 AU]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY--A protocol on exchanges of consumer goods for 1979 between the ministries of domestic trade of Romania and Hungary was signed on 14 December in Bucharest. The document, which provides for increasing the volume of commodities, diversifying their variety and expanding exchanges between the department stores of the two countries, was signed by Nicolae Bozdog, first deputy minister of domestic trade, and Karoly Molnar, Hungarian deputy minister of internal trade. Rajnai Sandor, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Bucharest, was present. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Dec 78 p 5 AU]

SYRIAN EDUCATION MINISTER--Dr Shakir al-Fahham, Syrian minister of higher education, arrived in Bucharest on 15 December. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Dec 78 p 5 AU]

SYRIAN BA'TH DELEGATION--A delegation of the Syrian-Romanian friendship association led by Ibrahim Jaour [as published], first secretary of the Homs county committee of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, visited Romania between 8 and 15 December. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Dec 78 p 5 AU]

BURTICA RECEIVES SOMALI MINISTER--Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Burtica received Hussein Abd al-Qadir Qasim, minister of mineral and water resources of Somalia, on 16 December. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Dec 78 p 5 AU]

JOURNALISM PROTOCOL WITH MONGOLIA--A protocol on cooperation for 1979-1980 was signed in Bucharest between the council of journalists of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the journalists union of the Mongolian People's Republic. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Dec 78 p 5 AU]

NEW METAL ALLOY--Slatina aluminum alloy is the name of a new material successfully replacing brass in roller cages of various equipment. The endurance tests provided that even after 13,000 hours of continuous use the roller cages are still in remarkable condition. The production cost is 50 percent smaller than in case of brass. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0943 GMT 20 Dec 78 AU]

TITO RECEIVES IRAQI OFFICIAL, MESSAGE FROM AL-BAKR

LD2222256Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1732 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Brioni, Dec 22 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito received Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council, minister of public works and housing, and commander of territorial defense, here today and had a friendly talk of some length with him.

On this occasion, Minister Ramadan transmitted to President Tito an oral message from Iraqi President al-Bakr relating to the latest course of developments in the Middle East. The Iraqi minister informed the Yugoslav president on the results of the recent Baghdad Arab summit.

The Baghdad summit expressed the participating countries' wish to strengthen their unity as the essential element for finding out a just and integral solution for the Middle East crisis, the Iraqi minister emphasized. He also informed President Tito on other Iraqi initiatives in this direction.

Expressing his gratitude to President al-Bakr for his message, President Tito drew attention to the complexity of the present course of developments in the Middle East crisis and to dangers coming out of it to peace in this part of the world and beyond. Tito stressed that Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, recognition of the national rights of the Palestinians, including their right to set up their own state, recognition of the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and ensuring conditions for all states and peoples in this region to live and develop in freedom and peace are necessary for an equitable and integral solution to this crisis.

Bearing in mind the big powers' role in settling this problem and their interests in the Near and Middle East, President Tito particularly emphasized the need for the U.N. and the nonaligned movement to do their utmost and contribute towards finding a way out of this complex situation on the basis of the adopted resolutions. In relation to this, President Tito expressed his conviction that the forthcoming Havana nonaligned summit will devote special attention to this question.

In President Tito's opinion, the unity of the Arab countries and their self-reliance remain the main precondition for an equitable settlement.

Also discussed in the talk was the development of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Iraq. It was asserted with satisfaction that these relations have been successfully developing in all fields. The wish and readiness for their further promotion in the interest of both sides were expressed.

Stambolic Receives Delegation

LD212050Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1805 GMT 21 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade December 21, (TANJUG)--President of the Executive Council of Yugoslavia's Constituent Republic of Serbia Ivan Stambolic today received an Iraqi delegation headed by member of the Revolutionary Command Council, Minister of Labour and Public [as received] and Commander of Territorial Defence of the Republic of Iraq Taha Yasin Ramadan. They discussed past cooperation between Iraq and Yugoslavia, and, within its framework, Serbia, as well as the possibilities of further expansion of this cooperation.

TITO TAKES PART IN MANDARIN ORANGE HARVEST

LD241903Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 24 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--Josip Broz Tito, the president of the republic, in his free time this morning took part in the mandarin harvest on the island of Vanga. He personally pays great attention to the cultivation of mandarin oranges. Milos Minic, chairman of the Federal Council for International Relations, was with President Tito.

TITO SENDS GREETINGS TO ARMY LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS CONFERENCE

LD262110Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1004 GMT 26 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY, has sent a message of greetings to the conference of the League of Communists organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, which says:

I send greetings to the participants in your conference, to all communists and members of our army, and wish that in your future work you may attain even greater results.

I follow your work and the results which you are attaining. I am confident of your ability and resolve to continue consistently to implement the tasks set before your organization by the LCY and our society.

The 11th LCY Congress highly evaluated the achievements in the consolidation of all-people's defense and of social self-protection. This is a natural result of the socialist self-management development of our society, the confirmation of the correctness of our policy and strategy, and an expression of joint interests, responsibility and comprehensive involvement of the working people, of all our nations and nationalities and of members of our armed forces in preserving freedom, independence and territorial integrity of our country and in fighting for peace and progress in the world.

Our working people and citizens have confidence in their own forces, in our all-people's defense system and in the ability of our armed forces to successfully withstand any attempt to threaten our socialist country. This makes the communists and all army members duty-bound to display even greater activity in the consolidation of their combat readiness and of moral-political strength of our People's Army.

The League of Communists organization in the army must encourage the people to display even more a creative spirit and work responsibility, develop a more critical attitude toward the results of work and fight for even greater achievements in all the areas of the build-up of the Yugoslav People's Army as a strong and reliable military organization and as an inseparable part of our society.

The possibilities and the commitments of the organizations of the Federation of Socialist Youth, trade unions, as well as of councils, collegiums and of other subjects in implementing the LCY policy in building up our army, are great.

Be even more persistent in building a moral and working image of the communists. Communists must be ready to lead with their personal example, ideopolitical work and moral and professional qualities.

This requires intensified personal and collective responsibility of the communists to their organization and to the environment in which they live and work. More consistent work has to be done on the ideopolitical training of the communists, on the study of Marxism and of the problem of developing socialist self-management, and also on expanding the professional skills of army members, particularly of officers. The LCY organization in the army is more responsible than anybody else to ensure that every army member is profoundly permeated by socialist awareness, revolutionary optimism and unreserved loyalty to the interests of the working class and the independence of our country. You have the conditions to attain greater successes in this area.

Recently, I have often stressed that the threat to peace in the world is not diminishing, and that it causes constant alarm and growing concern. Our working people and citizens are aware of it. This is why they do not regret the resources spent for the further modernization of our armed forces and for their being supplied with most up-to-date equipment and armaments. This enhances the combat capability of our armed forces, but also your commitments and responsibilities too.

I wish your conference to be successful and its unity and creative spirit to be translated to all members of the Yugoslav People's Army.

FADIL HODZA ADDRESSES ARMY LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS CONFERENCE

LD262130Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0945 GMT 26 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--This electoral session of the conference of the League of Communists organization in the Yugoslav People's Army figures among the important gatherings of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and other sociopolitical organizations. Among them a special place is occupied by the 11th LCY Congress, said Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, greeting the conference on behalf of the LCY Central Committee.

At all these gatherings note was made of the great general progress. The omissions, weaknesses and shortcomings were perceived, and concrete tasks and determining factors for the forthcoming activity were defined.

As is well known, Comrade Tito stressed in particular at the 11th LCY Congress and the trade union congress the need to mobilize all subjective forces, to make new efforts and to develop the full creative initiative in order to implement the adopted decisions. Even more than before, we must confirm through action that socialism, as Comrade Kardelj once said, does not bear the label of progressiveness merely because it is called that, but because it brings the most progressive and the best solutions for the working man and for all our nations and nationalities, said Fadil Hodza.

If they do not succeed in practice, even the best formulated decisions turn into empty phrases. And such phenomena do unfortunately exist. The communists and all the other organized socialist forces must be first in the unending struggle for a better life for the working class and all working people. The 11th LCY Congress placed before all communists in the country, and in particular before the communists in our armed forces, new tasks in the sphere of further strengthening our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, Fadil Hodza went on.

You can see that the dangers to peace in the world in general, and to the peaceful life of our socialist self-management community, are not decreasing. On the contrary, we are witness to the continued bloc confrontation and the continuation of the arms race. The military budgets are constantly growing. Calculations already put the annual world expenditures on arms and the maintenance of armed forces at about $400 billion.

Under these conditions, of course, we cannot and must not lag behind in the modernization of our armed forces. For this reason, our society and all the working people and citizens of our community spare no means when the continued construction and perfection of our defense forces are at issue. Nor on this occasion is it superfluous to stress that our citizens find true comfort in the realization that the Yugoslav People's Army, together with the territorial defense and other factors of defense, is ready and equipped to oppose any aggressor.

As active sociopolitical workers, the communists in the army have hitherto given selfless and creative help to the other social structures in the development and strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and not only in this. This must be continued in the coming period, too. In this way they take a direct part in the great revolutionary process of the socialization of defense, but also in the deepening of the unbreakable bonds between our army, as the joint armed force of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the people. These bonds have always been a part of the army and provided it with invincible might, said Fadil Hodza.

In the Yugoslav People's Army today there are almost 100,000 members of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. This is the leading ideopolitical and irreplaceable force in the construction and strengthening of our army as a whole, and its moral-political unity in particular. The League of Communist organizations in the army admit annually about 20,000 new members from the ranks of the young of our country's nations and nationalities, which always gives our army, as the well-tried forge of brotherhood and unity, new strength. But this is also of much broader significance. Our concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection does not rest on great spaces or on weapons of mass annihilation, but primarily on man, self-management society and the relations which are being built within it. For this reason, there is not one square foot of land within the boundaries of Yugoslavia which our army, together with all the nations and nationalities, is not ready to defend at any moment and under the most difficult conditions from anyone who might threaten the freedom, independence and territorial integrity of the SFRY, stressed Fadil Hodza.

Since the very first days of its formation, our army has been characterized by a high political and patriotic consciousness. Only politically clearly orientated and equal people can have this kind of consciousness. If this had been lacking would it really have been possible for hundreds of thousands of fighters, tens of thousands of women and children to take part voluntarily in the national liberation struggle and revolution, and display such great heroism? Let us nurture and protect these wonderful revolutionary traditions of ours. Everyone knows with what tenacity and consistency Yugoslavia fights for peace, equal international cooperation, social progress and socialism in the world, said Fadil Hodza. We are certain of the success of this fight and believe in its future.

With this principled and consistent policy, Yugoslavia has earned high standing in the world, and we have a great number of friends everywhere. But we are also conscious of the fact that there exist and operate forces which are not pleased that Yugoslavia is as it is. We are witness to the unflagging activity of various reactionary forces abroad and the fascist political emigres, the linking-up of dogmatists, liberals, nationalists and other interal enemies of various hues with those abroad.

We must always be ready to defend what we have, our own being, our self-management socialism, our all-round and independent foreign policy, our brotherhood and unity.

International relations, full of many unforeseeable developments, contradictions, stagnation in detente and the failure to solve many burning issues in the world, also demand of us complete vigilance and readiness. This year, when a special session was held of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, decisions have been adopted on the latest and even greater arming by the military blocs. In this connection it should be borne in mind that there still exists a large number of military crisis spots, and that new ones are appearing. These international circumstances demand our even greater involvement, and new joint efforts by all nonalined countries and all progressive forces in the struggle for peace and solving the pressing international questions.

In conclusion, allow me to make one more remark. Here and there criticism can be heard that our country is pressing very energetically on the international stage for disarmament, while at the same time continuing to build up and modernize its own armed forces. This is true. But we are not producing arms for attacks on anyone. No one's security is jeopardized by Yugoslavia; no one is threatened by it. We have sufficient modern and effective arms, but they are meant exclusively for the defense of our independence and sovereignty. In the present international conditions, this is the only way to repulse and defeat any aggressor, and in no way contradicts our sincere efforts for a move finally toward true disarmament in the world, said Fadil Hodza.

VRHOVEC MEETS WITH MONTENEGRIN OFFICIALS

LD230022Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1805 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Titograd--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who arrived today in Titograd with a group of officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, held talks with Momcilo Cemovic, president of the Montenegrin Executive Council; Sulejman Redzepagi, member of the Montenegrin Presidency; and several members of the republican Executive Council on certain topical questions concerning the defining and realization of the foreign policy. Particular attention was paid to the political, economic, cultural and other links between Montenegro and foreign countries, and to the socialization of foreign politics and the role of the socialist republics and provinces at this level.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs also met today with Veljko Milatovic, president of the Montenegrin Presidency; Vojislav Srzentic, president of the Montenegrin League of Communists Central Committee; Budisalv Soskic, president of the republican assembly; and Nenad Bucin, president of the Montenegrin SAWP republican conference.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS SECRETARY HERLJEVIC RETURNS FROM IRAQ

LD241857Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 24 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 24 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council member and Minister for Internal Affairs Franjo Herljevic today returned from a several-day visit to Iraq. On arrival in Belgrade Jerljevic said that during his stay in Iraq he had talks with Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council Vice President Saddam Husyn and other top Iraqi officials. Both sides confirmed their shared interest in further development of cooperation in all areas.

DORONJSKI RECEIVED BY TITO BEFORE DEPARTURE FOR CUBA

LD270601Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 26 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 26 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito has received Stevan Doronjski, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, prior to his departure for Havana at the head of a Yugoslav delegation. The delegation will attend ceremonies in Havana on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

INFORMATION COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH TUNISIA DRAFTED

LD221919Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tunis, Dec 22 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Government member and Federal Secretary for Information Ismailj Bajra has concluded his 2-day talks with Tunisian Minister of Information Chedli Klibi. Bajra left here this morning.

Bajra and Klibi, who headed their countries' delegations to the 2-day talks, exchanged views on Yugoslav-Tunisian cooperation in the field of cooperation and on the activities within the non-aligned movement and at the international level, in general, toward establishing a new international information and communication order.

Yesterday evening Ismailj Bajra was received by Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri. During a lengthy friendly talk, views were exchanged on Yugoslav-Tunisian relations and, in particular, the forthcoming activities of the non-aligned.

Yugoslav delegation member and Yugoslav radio-television executive board Chairman Tone Krasovac held here separate talks with Tunisian radio-television director Salem Boumiz on cooperation between Yugoslav and Tunisian broadcasters and the work of the committee of the non-aligned countries' broadcasting organizations.

At the close of the 2-day Yugoslav-Tunisian talks, the final text of the minutes was drawn up and agreement reached for a new 2-year programme of Yugoslav-Tunisian cooperation in the field of information to be signed early next year.

CROATIAN SOCIALIST YOUTH, BELORUSSIAN KOMSOMOL AGREEMENT

LD262134Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 26 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Representatives of the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee and the Federation of Socialist Youth of Croatia [FSYC] republican conference signed in Zagreb today an agreement on mutual cooperation in the coming year. In the program of cooperation, which has been going on successfully for 6 years in all spheres of youth organization activity, provision is made for the exchange of work brigades, delegations of journalists from young people's papers, representatives of the FSYC and Belorussian Komsomol organizations, and certain work organizations and municipal conferences, reviews and photographic exhibitions, all with the aim of improving the mutual knowledge on the part of the young people in each organization. The Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee delegation spent a week in the Socialist Republic of Croatia, during which it visited some towns in the republic and held talks with representatives of the young people of Croatia.

ENVOY TO CAMBODIA CONVEYS TITO MESSAGE TO IENG SARY

LD251316Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1007 GMT 25 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh--Mihailo Lompar, SFRY ambassador to Phnom Penh, has handed Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, President Tito's reply to the message from Khieu Samphan, president of Democratic Cambodia, which related to the situation in Southeast Asia.

TANJUG ON COLOGNE TRIAL OF 'ANTI-YUGOSLAV TERRORISTS'

LD222314Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1806 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, Dec, 22 (TANJUG)--The trial of Bilandzic brothers, Stjepan and Ivan, two anti-Yugoslav terrorists, is to open before the Grand Senate of the Land Court of North Rhine Westphalia in Cologne on next Jan. 10 for their violating the law on war weapons control, the law on explosives and the law on arms possession.

Their indictment points out that the Bilandzic brothers, known as being among the best-known ringleaders of the anti-Yugoslav terrorist underground in the Federal Republic of Germany, have supplied with arms groups of terrorists and individual terrorists and sent them on various criminal errands to Yugoslavia.

In October 1974, the Bilandzic brothers gave a major quantity of arms and explosives to Nenad Marketic and Zlatko Graves, two terrorists, who, after reaching Zagreb, northern Yugoslavia, with their carload of arms, were arrested and sentenced to severe punishments.

The investigation into the Bilandzic brothers case lasted much longer than when "domestic" terrorists are involved. In the meantime, the Bilandzic brothers went on with terrorism and this was tolerated no matter that the Federal Republic of Germany's press, too, wondered several times how it was possible that the well-known terrorists and criminals, who had been punished for their criminal acts in the Federal Republic before, can behave as being "state guests". It was only after the "Bilandzic scandal" threatened seriously to dissuade all those who believed in the Bonn government's promises to subdue anti-Yugoslav terrorism "by all legal means at its disposal" that Stjepan Bilandzic's freedom of movement was limited recently and he was formally ordered to keep regularly reporting himself to the Cologne police.

TRADE UNION LEADER DISCUSSES UNEMPLOYMENT

LD251731Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0955 GMT 25 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Since Yugoslav industry is short of tens of thousands of workers for certain occupations, and at the same time tens of thousands of people educated for professions for which no need is felt cannot find work, retraining seems to be the only solution. Undoubtedly, this is a rather complex and difficult problem, but until it is solved, there will be no solution to great unemployment, on the one hand, and a great shortage of manpower on the other.

In stressing this in a new year interview to RAD, Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, emphasized that despite the 700,000 people (?registered) as unemployed, Yugoslav industry, in the first half of the year alone, was not able to hire more than 200,000 workers (out of the 400,000 sought).

There is a disturbing shortage of workers in the construction industry, shipbuilding, catering, numerous metallurgical professions, mining and in general where working conditions are difficult. There is a shortage, therefore, in certain production occupations and of a range of experts, mainly of skilled and highly-skilled workers.

At the same time, there is a surplus of people who have completed secondary schools, economic and other middle schools and various technical middle schools, such as traders; that is, those cadres which are not needed, particularly if they expect office work. In contrast, anyone who wants to accept a job as a skilled or highly-skilled worker can find a job very quickly in different professions. That is why retraining is the most important question today, and the opening up of new jobs is not the only or even the main orientation of employment, for the majority of those waiting for work are looking for office and not production work places.

Mika Spiljak also said that the rapid development of engineering and technology, as well as the laws of the market, also demand constant retraining of workers already employed in certain professions.

Zivota Kamperelio, chief editor of RAD, finally asked Mika Spiljak when Comrade Tito's initiative on collective leadership and the 1-year mandate would be implemented in the trade union federation. This idea of Comrade Tito's, Mika Spiljak replied, was received very well both at the congress and by all our public. During the congress we incorporated this idea into the resolution, and into the statute of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, and thereby opened up the possibility for its implementation. Now in the whole trade union organization we must start discussion on the way to put it into practice.

ARMY DAY CELEBRATION IN RUDO, BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

LD221158Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1113 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 22 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav People's Army Day is being marked at Rudo, a small town in the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, where on December 22, 1941, Toto formed the first proletarian people's liberation shock brigade. The red letter date is celebrated throughout the country every year.

As Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, Yugoslav national defense secretary, has recently said, the Yugoslav People's Army, built during the partisan struggle against occupiers and their domestic collaborators, is today able to meet the requirements of modern warfare. Now the Yugoslav Army has the most sophisticated weaponry and equipment, 70 percent of which is homemade. Their efficacy and firepower put these weapons among Yugoslavia's top achievements. The Yugoslav People's Army has always drawn on the experience of the national liberation war. This primarily means broad reliance on the people. The same experience underlies total national defence, a conception developed after the war. Almost the entire Yugoslav population is organized in units of territorial and civil defence, a system which, in case of an aggression against Yugoslavia, would enable the people to stage immediate and effective resistance.

During the national liberation war "President Tito and the communist party (the organizer of the uprising) demonstrated that no situation is hopeless, regardless of the enemy's numerical and technical superiority...This would also be true tomorrow if the freedom and independence of Yugoslavia were at stake", Army Gen Ljubicic said in a recent interview on the occasion of Yugoslav People's Army Day.

VOJVODINA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ADOPTS 1979 BUDGET

AU201609Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Dec 78 p 5 AU

[Text] Novi Sad, 13 December--At its session last night the Executive Council of the Assembly of Vojvodina adopted a draft resolution on the policy of the Vojvodina social plan for the period until 1980. The council also adopted the draft provincial budget for next year, and submitted these two important documents to delegates of the Vojvodina Assembly for discussion and adoption. According to the adopted Vojvodina draft budget, the revenues will total 7.1 billion dinars next year, or 12.7 percent more than this year. Of this sum, the federation should be given 3.5 billion dinars as the province's contribution.

FINANCE COMMITTEE DIFFICULTIES IN ADOPTING FEDERAL BUDGET

LD2300O4Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Judging by the debate on the budget held today at the session of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces Finance Committee, there is still much serious work to be done before this important financial document is finally adopted.

The delegations of the republics and provinces put forward their views on the federal budget for 1979. During the session, an exhaustive debate was held, several amendments to the proposed budget were presented, and a series of initiatives were submitted on which all delegations and the Federal Executive Council are to give their opinions. The demands at issue here--like, for instance, that of Kosovo that the income derived from basic taxes on the circulation of goods paid on the territory of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, which are going at present to the federation, should be completely ceded to this province; or Montenegro's demand that its contribution to the federal budget should be reduced in 1979--have attracted the attention of the delegates and representatives of the Federal Executive Council. These are important questions--especially with regard to Kosovo's demand, which should be ensured in 1979--and so the Federal Executive Council has showed an inclination not to solve these questions now--at the same time that it is adopting the federal budget--but later, in the first quarter of 1979. It is difficult to say how acceptable this is to Kosovo and Montenegro. The impression is that the proposed solutions do not at present suit either Kosovo or Montenegro.

The represenatives of the Federal Executive Council have displayed a willingness to examine the unanimous demand by all republics and provinces on the possibility of reducing their contributions to the federal budget in the coming year. The republics and provinces hold the view that their contribution is exceptionally large (almost 30 billion dinars), and that insurmountable difficulties will arise in its realization. Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, acknowledged to a certain extent the positions of the republics and provinces and accepted the possibility of examining the extent to which an increase in imports by one to two percent would affect the realization of customs levies; that is, the primary source of revenue for the federation. If the calculations indicate that the primary source of federal revenue can be increased, Petar Kostic will consider the possibility of eventually reducing the contribution of the republics and provinces, but only following the necessary calculations by, and, of course, with the agreement of the Federal Executive Council. This is an opportunity to realize more easily an agreement on the federal budget and find solutions for certain problems.

There was also considerable discussion today of the growth of the federal budget, which should be lower than the growth of the social product. Various calculations were heard on this subject. On the basis of the latest forecasts on price increases in 1979 that were written into the economic resolution for 1979, the federal secretary for finance said, it is officially expected that the growth of the budget will be lower than the growth of the social product.

One should also note the statement by the Federal Executive Council that by next July it will prepare a program for gradually reducing the primary issue in the federal budget. It is held that this program, leading to the final elimination of issue in the budget, could be realized in 4 to 5 years. The first step has already been made in the federal budget for 1979: The share of primary issue will be more than 10 percent less than in 1978; that is, a reduction of more than 1 billion dinars.

The committee is probably going to continue its work over the weekend in order to coordinate the budget documents by the time the assembly chambers' session opens on 26 December.

Further Report

LD232002Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 23 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The delegations of the republican and provincial assemblies which are coordinating the 1979 federal budget at the Finance Committee of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, have made a positive assessment of the latest proposal by the Federal Executive Council that the contributions by the republics and provinces to the federal budget be reduced by 1.19 billion dinars at the expense of the federation's original revenue.

This was, however, not enough to complete the full coordination of the budget at today's session of the finance committee. The proposer of the amendments, the Bosnia-Hercegovina delegation, and other republics and provinces believe that the Federal Executive Council should make another effort in order to reduce the contributions by the republics and provinces by 1.5 billion dinars at least. On this occasion, Federal Secretary for Finance Petar Kostic stated that all the possibilities for reducing the contributions by the republics and provinces to the federal budget had been examined. There are no possibilities to further reduce the contributions, or to increase the federation's original revenues unless we consciously want to incorporate now the need to rebalance the 1979 budget which has not yet been adopted.

The session discussed again today the demand by Kosovo to give up the federal sales tax which is being collected in this province. The Federal Executive Council has proposed that the problem be fully discussed by the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces in the first quarter of 1979, and that in the meantime Kosovo be given a loan of 150 million dinars from the permanent budget reserve. The Kosovo delegation has not accepted the proposal of the Federal Executive Council, considering such a solution unsatisfactory for the province. The delegation of Montenegro, which has also asked for certain facilities regarding the reduction in the republic's contribution to the federal budget, is also not satisfied with the Federal Executive Council's proposal to carry out the necessary analysis of the situation in that republic in the first quarter of 1979, and that subsequently relevant measures be proposed. The Montenegro delegation stated that a possibility for resolving its balance difficulties would be a loan which would ease the republic's situation.

On the basis of the information submitted by the Federal Executive Council, the delegates agreed with the assessment about the real planned increase in the volume of the federal budget being below the planned rate of the volume of the nominal growth of the social product.

During the process of coordination, all delegations, along with reservations voiced by one republic and one province, today also coordinated Article 1 of the law on establishing the total volume of the federal budget in 1979. According to that article, the total expenditures of the federal budget next year would, in all likelihood, be 99.41 billion dinars.

COLOVIC COMMENTS ON OPEC OIL PRICE INCREASE

AU2320417 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 23 78 AU

[Text] Stormy reactions to the OPEC decision to increase oil prices by 14 percent have not come to an end in the West. In this connection, it is constantly stressed that this decision will particularly affect the developing countries. This prompted Andres Perez, president of Venezuela, to condemn the developed countries' attempt to bring the OPEC countries into discord with other developing countries. Dragan Colovic discusses this problem:

The thesis of the developed countries that the oil price increase will particularly affect the non-oil developing countries should, in fact, have served as a strong means of propaganda to carry out and intensify political pressure on the OPEC countries to perhaps give up the announced price increase, or for this price increase to be, as the developed countries expected, as moderate as possible. Naturally, this thesis has not met with positive reaction from the OPEC member-countries. The largest oil consumers in the world are the developed countries, and accordingly these countries also drew the greatest benefits from the unnaturally low oil price, as well as from the low price of other raw materials which the developing countries produce. It is interesting that in all this the developed countries do not mention the price increases of industrial products in recent years. However, it is well known that the developed countries, after the oil price increase in 1974, increased the prices of their industrial goods and have made up the temporary outflow of their income caused by the increased oil price. In this connection, naturally, these countries did not consider how this would be reflected on the developing countries position. The developed countries' strategy is to protect their privileged monopoly position on the world market by insuring the freest possible formation of prices for their industrial products, and the most complete price control of raw materials, the producers of which are predominantly developing countries. Hence, there can be no doubt that the developed countries will try to transfer as soon as possible the latest oil price increase to the developing countries by increasing the prices of their industrial products.

Therefore, it is obvious that we must view the latest oil price increase primarily within the context of the resistance which the developed countries offer to new international economic relations. It is certain that many developing countries will find themselves in difficulties over the latest oil price increase, but this does not mean that these countries have no understanding of the latest move of the OPEC member-countries. The decision is a matter for the OPEC member-countries, for each country separately, as to how to act now in the situation when, thanks to the new oil prices, they will earn a large foreign exchange surplus. The solidarity of these countries with other developing countries, which supported them politically in their earlier decisions, has been proven on many occasions. Contrary to the developed countries, which extend an assistance totalling merely 0.31 percent of their gross product, the OPEC member-countries allocate about 3 percent of their gross product in assistance to the developing countries. It remains to be seen whether the OPEC member-countries will do something more in extending assistance to those developing countries which have been affected most by the latest oil price increase. In this connection, proposals were made to this effect in certain Asian and African countries, and it appears to us that one should not doubt that the OPEC member-countries will take this into consideration.

BORBA COMMENTARY ON OPEC OIL PRICE INCREASE

AU222043Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Dec 78 p 3 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 19 December TANJUG--As it turned out, the OPEC decision on the oil price increase coincides with the adoption of our energy balance sheet for 1979. The draft energy program was discussed on 8 December at a session of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry. At that time, the debate was transformed into a discussion on what quantity of crude oil should be purchased abroad, so that the market would be supplied with sufficient oil products next year. What was left out was to define all other kinds of energy in the structure of a constantly growing energy consumption. The task has not been completed, and the draft energy balance sheet will again soon be put before members of the committee. Compared with the previous session, the difference is that it is now known that next year a barrel of imported crude oil will be $14.60 instead of $12.70.

Reactions to the OPEC decision vary. In many countries the energy balance sheets which have already been drawn up, will have to be "adjusted." Actually, both big and small consumers of liquid fuels are forced to allocate much more money for them. However as before, there is no other way but to pay the full price, because the most expensive energy is that energy which is not available. It appears that illusions about a possible permanent settling of the oil price on the world market have finally been dispersed. The fact that in addition to its economic importance oil has long since assumed a military-political importance, confirms the assumption that surprises of another kind also perhaps cannot be ruled out. Experts are making analyses and forecasts as to whether the new oil prices will influence the world economic trends, the future strategy of the industrially developed countries, an increase in inflation, the rate of recovery from the economic recession which has not yet been overcome, and so forth. Irrespective of all this, it is certain that the world faces a period of economizing in the use of energy, and reliance on one's own resources.

Naturally, everyone has the right to value their wealth and protect their own interests as best they can. However, it appears that the time is coming when our energy potential, regardless of its being modest, must be realistically evaluated and sensibly utilized, something that nowdays is not always the case. Yugoslavia's energy policy must be of a long-term nature and must for at least 2 decades be based to the greatest possible extent on our own resources. Otherwise, $2 billion will not suffice to cover the import of crude oil as early as 1980 or 1981 at the latest. The energy policy adopted 4 years ago must finally become a reality. This means that organized and intensive prospecting should be carried out for coal deposits, oil wells and natural gas, oil shale and uranium deposits. The available power potential of Yugoslavia's hydroelectric powerplants should be strictly measured. Naturally, it is also necessary to find out as soon as possible why, according to some estimates, oil imports in 1979 should increase by more than 2.5 million tons not counting finished oil products. Taking stock of Yugoslavia's mineral resources is far from completed. Foreign partners show interest in Yugoslav lignite, which we too, badly need in view of the possibility of processing it into various forms of energy. The dizzying leap of the prices of crude oil and energy in general weakens the accumulative and reproduction capability of every economy, and also of our economy, and limits its competitiveness on the foreign market. For this reason, cooperation between the energy branches becomes imperative. Savings and an economical consumption are a primary task. The dependence on imported energy must necessarily be reduced to reasonable balance of payments and other limits. The door must be opened to domestic coal, which has been neglected for a long time, because this is one of the certain ways out in the effort to avoid an energy crisis.

POWER CONSUMPTION REDUCTIONS REMAIN IN EFFECT

AU201605Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Dec 78 p 1 AU

[Summary] Belgrade, 9 December--Despite the recent rain throughout most of the country the situation in the production of hydroelectric power has not yet improved, and electric consumption restrictions remain in force.

Instead of reducing electric consumption in Croatia, there has been an increase of some 10 million kilowatt hours above the envisaged consumption. Thus far, 1.12 million kilowatt hours of electricity was imported from Italy and 1.2 million kilowatt hours from Switzerland, but this was insufficient.

Montenegro plans to reduce electric consumption by 10 percent. The electricity supply situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina is also unfavorable. A power generating plant of 100 megawatts in Kakanj is being overhauled, while the Tuzla thermoelectric power plant has broken down.

The reductions in Belgrade and in many other towns in Serbia have been increased because of low water levels in reservoirs, while the thermoelectric power plants are unable to produce sufficient quantities of electricity.

VUCKOVIC, OTHERS DISCUSS U.S.-PRC ESTABLISHMENT OF RELATIONS

AU210910Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Dec 78 AU

[Discussion at the microphone by publicist Leo Mates, TANJUG chief editor Mihajlo Saranovic and Cedomir Vuckovic, Belgrade Radio foreign political commentator, on the normalization of relations between the PRC and the United States]

[Excerpts] [Vuckovic] I welcome you in our studio at 1924. Let us try to answer some questions which arise in connection with the normalization of relations between the United States and the Peoples Republic of China, an event, as has been said, of historic importance and which continues to be featured on the front pages of world newspapers, and on radio and television casts.

[Mates] I would say that as concerns the United States, the normalization in fact constitutes a break in American policy. The PRC has always been in favor of a normalization of relations. The obstacles were set up by the Americans, primarily because very strong influences existed in the United States--and they prevailed in the illogical situation of the cold war which continued in detente--in favor of maintaining relations with Taiwan. This was the preservation of a fiction that the regime, which was getting older and more unpopular on the island itself, represents the whole of China.

So long as such a situation existed there was a peculiar situation. On the one hand these influences in America prevailed and hindered and prevented the realization of relations with China, and on the other hand the impression was created that as long as a country insists brazenly enough on a fictious situation it may influence American policy. Therefore I believe that, as far as American is concerned, this is first of all a return to a policy based on realistic American interests.

On the other hand, of course, this means a profound change for the United States. I think that I can say right at the beginning that one should project this to other American relations. Here, in the same region, I have in mind South Korea, the American relations with which squeak just as much and which likewise constitute an obstacle to the unification of Korea. I think that, among other things, it is also significant that a similar relationship has steadily developed with Israel ...

[Vuckovic] But recently it ...

[Mates] Yes, I was just going to say this, that the latest vote in the United Nations--when the U.S. delegate said officially on behalf of the United States in the General Assembly, for the first time, what Carter has been saying for a long time, that Israel has no right to establish settlements in Arab territories--shows that we can see more than an accidental step in the case of China. It is a matter of a higher level of realism in the assessment of American steps in general in the world.

[Vuckovic] On the other hand, China has its own interest in establishing this normalization.

[Saranovic] I would say that the basis for the normalization of Sino-American relations was set in the Shanghai communique.

But the Americans have been delaying much in these years since 1972 when Premier Chou En-lai and the then U.S. President Nixon signed the Shanghai communique, so that this complete normalization has occurred only now. It is certain that China has many reasons, both domestic and external. I would mention a few.

In the domestic field we know that China has proclaimed a policy of four modernizations, a policy that should bring it before the end of this century, as it says, to the level of the leading world countries in economic power. This is modernization of industry, agriculture, national defense, and science and technology ...

[Vuckovic] Among the socialist countries, too.

[Saranovic] Of course, primarily among the socialist countries. The realization of such a policy implies at the same time the realization of two factors, two key factors: In the domestic field, this is stability; and in the external field, peace. It is certain that China wants both at this moment.

For a very long time the United States has conducted a policy of a so-called bridling of China. In this respect, it suits China very much that there will be no confrontation with the United States, that the United States so to speak goes home, disengages militarily.

It means that China needs cooperation with the United States for the sake of cooperation in the field of technology, in the field of equipment procurement, credits, and so forth, for the benefit of its development plan and its development projects of four modernizations, and in the external field for the strengthening of its international position. We know that since 1971, when China returned to the United Nations--and it returned when the United States began the dialog after Kissinger's visit--over 50 countries have established relations with China.

This is a very strong indication that the normalization of relations with the United States gave an impetus to other countries to enter into a dialog with China so that the times would not overtake them.

[Vuckovic] I would only cite one fact. I was in China recently and there I saw a situation as follows: There was a very great number of foreigners from West Europe, above all Germans, businessmen, attracted by this Chinese opening, and very great contracts have been concluded with these businessmen. After all, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has just accepted an invitation to visit France, Italy and Great Britain soon, which will also present openings.

[Mates] I would like to add something to what Comrade Saranovic has said about the military disengagement of the United States in the Pacific. I think that the statement is correct, and I fully agree with it. However, I think that it is a matter that exceeds the boundaries of a local military disengagement. It is simply a matter of a big power in the contemporary world--and this of course also applies to the ancient world, if you like, to the times of the Roman Empire--influencing events in the world not only by its military power but also by a whole number of other opportunities it possesses and with which it can create an atmosphere and situation, and relations in the world.

After the defeat in Vietnam very serious doubts appeared precisely in the United States whether it was sensible that the United States should base its world role predominantly on its military power. This of course does not mean that the United States will abandon its strong military forces. The arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union continues. But this is only one aspect. All the rest of the world is another matter.

This break in America about which I have spoken, which is to say greater realism in American policy, is also reflected in the increasing stress on the political, economic and cultural influence of America instead of the military one. This of course has repercussions in the Pacific and in China, but not in this region alone.

[Saranovic] I think this is important for the internal stabilization of China, for this dimension of these relations.

[Mates] If this were not so...

[Saranovic] This is of tremendous importance, for the world cannot be indifferent to what happens in China, for China embraces one quarter of mankind today. Let us not even speak about a broader effect of this, which is a very positive occurrence, a process which started after the American withdrawal and defeat in Indochina. There began an awakening of what I would call, perhaps conditionally, the national consciousness, if not national pride of a number of the countries which used to follow American policy fully and blindly.

[Vuckovic] There is no doubt that things are changing in the world as a whole. But the essential fact is, I think, that all this is now in the interest of peace, for all the partners, the big partners in the triangle, will behave differently now that another factor exists.

[Mates] I would perhaps interject here, speaking again about the role of America in this process, that it is a very significant fact that Carter, or rather the United States, has announced that he expects Brezhnev to visit America even before a Chinese statesman arrives.

This is obviously shown this time again, as in 1972 when the first step to normalization was made--when Nixon went to China and 3 months later went to the Soviet Union and signed very important agreements between the Soviet Union and the United States. I therefore think that it is naive, certainly wrong, to assess this step as a destabilizing one. I think that it is undoubtedly a stabilizing one for the situation in the world, and that it will have very far-reaching historical consequences, and will in a way help America to get out of a deadlock in the Far East in which it bas been stuck for such a long time.

[Vuckovic] We are approaching the end, and I would like to say the following: As part of these expectations that this event--the normalization of relations between the PRC and the United States--will have a beneficial effect on world relations, one undoubtedly expects that something must change, even if only a little, in the relations between China and the Soviet Union, too; that these relations cannot remain frozen as they are. I think that, even though one cannot decisively answer this question now, this new situation must be a stimulating factor. It is impossible to remain completely deaf to this.

[Saranovic] I think you are quite right. I also agree with you that one cannot speak here specifically and in detail. But let me point out one circumstance: Experiences of the past few years have shown that in this triangle of the biggest powers--the United States, the Soviet Union and China--a certain tendency of symmetry of the triangle has been maintained. It is based on the simple fact that none of these powers wishes the other two to join up and leave it alone. What does this mean? It means that whenever some rapprochement occurs between two of these powers, the third one also endeavors to draw closer so as not to remain outside. Therefore I think that in this sense one should expect, regardless of all the petty speculation in daily news and statements of some politicians, that this will have a positive influence on both Sino-Soviet and American-Soviet relations, and the statement on Brezhnev's arrival is a step in this direction.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INCREASES--Belgrade, Dec 14 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's volume of industrial production went up 8.9 per cent on an average in the January-through-November period this year as against the same eleven-month period last year. This growth was realized in all of its constituent republics and provinces. As to industrial branches, the volume went up in this order: The most in coal industry, then in machine-building, electrical engineering, chemical industry, ferrous metallurgy, metal-working industry and some other branches. This volume of production went down, however, in ship-building industry, non-metals industry and tobacco industry. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1711 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD]

AWARD TO MEHMET HODZA--Pristina--Dzavid Nimani, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, today presented Mehmet Hodza, member of the Council of the Federation, with the order of the Yugoslav Flag With Ribbon, with which the president of the republic honored him on the occasion of his 70th birthday and for his long years of revolutionary work. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD]

NUCLEAR POWERPLANT EQUIPMENT--Belgrade, December 14 (TANJUG)--At a meeting in Moscow of the Comecon committee for cooperative planning, the Yugoslav delegation proposed that Yugoslavia export to the Comecon countries part of the equipment needed for nuclear power plants. An agreement has already been concluded by Yugoslavia on deliveries of equipment for nuclear power plants under construction in the Soviet Union. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0907 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD]